A DESCRIPTION OF IDIOM USED IN “A WALK TO REMEMBER” NOVEL

A PAPER

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This study aims at examining the classification and the meaning of idioms, also the function of idioms used in Novel “A Walk To Remember” by Nicholas Sparks’. There are three problems of the study: (1) the types of idioms used in novel A Walk To Remember, (2) the meaning of the containing idioms found in novel A Walk To Remember. This study uses qualitative approach with content or document analysis because it focuses on analyzing the idioms used in the novel A Walk To Remember. This study applies the theory of Seidl and Mordie (1974) in term of classification and the meaning of idioms. This study reveals 7 types idiom by “A Walk To Remember Novel”. The writer found 52 (Fifty two) Idiom as a Phrasal Verb, (six) Idiom The particular words with special idiomatic; 8 (eight) idioms with Preposition and adverb; 3 (three) from special categories; 1 (one) idioms of comparison ; 2 (two) idiom from Adjective with Preposition ; 2 (two) idiom with common verb. The meanings of idioms that had been found varies and they depend on the context. The writer hopes the next writers can use the findings of the research as an additional reference and expects that this research can make them understand more about idioms in semantics. In addition, the writer also recommends that the next writers use different object and different theory to conduct the research on other problems and theory.
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Medan, 21th June 2016.

The writer

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a system of communication in speech and in writing that is used by people of a particular country or area. Communication is used by humans of a system of sounds and word in communicate.

Allsopp and Hunt (1967:174) says that language has been defined as the expression and communication of ideas and emotions in a set of sounds made by the speech organs and arranged in meaningful patterns. The sounds are combined to form words, which can be arranged as phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Chomsky (1957:49) says that language is a mirror of mind in a deep and significant sense. It is a product of human intelligence, created a new in each individual by operations that lie far beyond the reach of will or consciousness.

Montgomery (1962:15) says that language, as a means of communication plays an important role to human’s life. We use language in order to communicate one among one and anothers, express our personal reaction to situation, to stimulate a response in something else, and for the sake of thinking something out. The people should make the language better in using grammar. Language, itself, guides all people who speak that language in order to make statements, expressions, and even when describing something that they would like to know by making the sentences to build the information.

There is no human activity which is not accompanied by language. Speaking or writing is basically the use of meaning. Therefore, studying languages including studying the meanings that have been agreed upon by speakers of the
language and learn how to combine every element of language that has become a good meaning and true idiom. The details of the language is discussed in linguistics. One of the linguistic level is semantics. Semantics is one branch of linguistics that examines the meaning. One of the object of study semantic is the meaning of idiom. Idiom has an important role in everyday communication. Idiom is present every time people communicate with each other in everyday activities, both spoken and written. Idiom is a part of language. According to the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. Idiom is a group of words which meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words.

There are many literatures, namely: novel, short story, drama, etc. One of the title of the novels is “A walk to Remember”. In the novel there are many idioms stated namely are:

Gramatical Meaning Idiom:

- The Mysterious lady runs off.
- Every year they put on their christmas pageant at the Beaufort Playhouse.
- I spent a lot of time hanging out with her.
- He would head off again.
- She cut out from an old catalog

Lexical Meaning:

- The Mysterious lady escapes.
- Every year they held their christmas pageant at the Beaufort Playhouse.
- I spent a lot of time out with her.
- He would frustrated again.
The writer of this paper has chosen Nicholas Sparks’ novel “A walk to remember” as the subject of her paper. The writer describes the Idioms used in the novel. The writer limitates the description only on the types of idiom.

### 1.2 Problem of Study

Based on the explanation above, the problems described in this paper are:

1) What are the meaning of Idiom in sentences found in “A Walk to Remember” novel?

2) What is the most dominant Idioms used in the A walk to remember?

### 1.3 Purpose of Description

1) To find out the meaning of idioms found in the novel

2) To find out the most dominant idioms used in the novel

### 1.4 Scope of Study

The description is focused only on idioms used in “A walk to remember” novel.

### 1.5 Method of the Research

The method of the research which is used by the writer is descriptive way. It is preceded from specific to general. It means that the result of the study is taken from the data and which are found in the novel. In this case, the data are the idioms in the novel ”A walk to remember”. All the idioms in the novel are described and explained briefly to have the real meaning of the sentences stated in the novel.
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In writing of this paper, the writer has consulted three books which have relation to the topic.

2.1 Idiom

Michael Mc Carthy & Felicity O’dell (2003:6) state that idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. For example, the idiom means make somebody angry or frustrated. This expression cannot be known just by looking at the words. The best way to understand the idiom is to see it in the context. There are seven types of idioms. They are:

- Verb+object/complement (and/ or adverbial),
- prepositional phrase,
- compound,
- simile (as+adjective+as,or like+noun),
- binomial (word+and+word),
- trinomial (word+word+and word)
- whole clauses or sentences.

Robert Dixson (1984: 167) state that an idiom is a phrase which has a meaning different from the meanings of its component parts. This explains why an idiom cannot be translated literally from one language to another without some change in its meaning or connotation.

Jennifer Seidl and W. Mc. Mordie (1978:4) state that It shall now take a close look at some aspects of idiom. An important fact which must be stressed is
that idioms are not only colloquial expressions, many people believe. Idioms can
appear in formal style and in slang. They can also appear in poetry or in the
language of Shakespeare and the Bible. It can be said that an idiom is a number
of words which is be taken together, without means something different from the
individual word when they stand alone. The way, in which the words are put
together is often odd, illogical or even incorrect grammatically. These are the
special features of some idioms. Other idioms are regular and logical in their
grammar and vocabulary completely. Because of some idioms the special futures,
They have to be learned as a whole and They often cannot be changed any part of
them (perhaps the exeception in the tense of verb). English is very rich in
idiomatic expressions. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write english without using
idioms. An english native speaker is very often not aware that he is using an
idiom; perhaps he or she does not even realise that an idiom which he or she uses
is incorrect grammatically. A non-native English makes the correct use of
idiomatic english as one of his main aims, and the fact that some idioms are
illogical or incorrect grammatically because it is difficulty. Only careful study
and exact learning it will helped.

Jennifer Seidl and W. Mc Mordie (1978:5) state It cannot be explained
that a particular idiom has developed arrangement or choise of words. The idiom
has been fixed by long usage- It sometimes seen from the vocabulary. Therefore,
it is clear that the idiom has continued to be used long, after the individual word.
There are many different sources of idioms. As, it will be clear later, the most
important thing about idioms is their meaning. This is why a native speaker does
not notice that an idiom is incorrect grammatically. If the source of an idiom is known, it is sometimes easier to imagine its meaning. Many idiomatic phrases come from the every-day life of Englishmen, from home life, eq: *to be born with a silver spoon in one’s mouth, to make a clean sweep of something, to hit the nail on the head.* There are many which have to do with food and cooking, eq: *to eat humble pie, out of the frying-pan into the fire, to be in the soup.* Agriculture life has given rise to *to go to seed, to put one’s hand to the plough, to lead someone up the garden path.* Nautical life and military life are the source of *when one’s ship comes home, to be in the same boat as someone, to be in deep waters, to sail under false colours, to cross sword with someone, to fight a pitched battle, to fight a losing/ winning battle.* Many idioms include parts of the body, animals, and colours. Idioms take many different forms or structures. They can be very short or rather long. A large number of idioms consist of some combination of noun and adjective, eq: *cold war, a dark horse, french leave, forty winks, a snake in the grass.* Some idioms are much longer: *to fish in troubled waters, to take the bull by the horns, to cut one’s coat according to one’s cloth.*

Jennifer Seidl and W. Mc Mordie (1978:5) state Idiom can have a regular structure, an irregular or a grammatically incorrect structure. The idiom *I am good friends with him* is irregular or illogical in its grammatical structure. This form is impossible although it is more logical; one would have to say *I am a good friend of his.* An English speaker is not consciously aware of this inconsistency. First, an example of the kind of idiom where the form is irregular but the meaning is clear. Second kind has a regular form but a meaning that is not clear. To *have a*
bee in one’s bonnet has a regular form, but it’s meaning is not obvious. There is a third group, in which both form and meaning are irregular. To be at large: the form Verb + Preposition + Adjective without Noun is strange, and we have no idea what it means, either! If we talk about a prisoner who is still at large, it means that he is still free. Here are similar examples: to go through thick and thin, to be at daggers drawn, to be in the swim.

Jennifer Seidl and W. Mc Mordie (1978:6) state The most idioms belong to the second group, where the form is regular, but the meaning is unclear. However, even in this group, some idioms are clearer than others, some are easier to guess than others. Take the example to give someone the green light. We can guess the meaning even though we never have heard it before. If we associate ‘the green light’ with traffic lights where green means ‘go!’, we can imagine that the idiom means ‘to give someone permission to start something.’

Jennifer Seidl and W. Mc Mordie (1978:6) state that Idioms can be guessed if we hear them in the context, that is when we know how they are used in a particular situation. For example, let us take the idiom to be at the top of the tree. If we hear the sentence “John is at the top of the tree now,” we are not sure what this is saying about John. Perhaps it means that he is in a dangerous position or that he is hiding. But if we hear the phrase in context, the meaning becomes clear to us: Ten years ago John joined the company, and now he’s the general manager! Yes, he’s really at the top of the tree! The idiom means ‘to be at the top of one’s profession, ‘to be successful’. However, some idioms are too difficult to guess correctly because they have not association with the original meaning of the
individual words. Here are some examples: to tell someone where to get off, to bring the house down, to take it out on someone. The learner will have great difficulty here unless he or she has heard the idioms before. Even when the Idioms are used in context, it is not easy to detect the meaning exactly. We shall take a closer look at the first of these examples. To get off usually appears together with bus or bicycle, as in this sentence: Mary didn’t know her way round town, Jane had had enough of Mary’s stupid and critical remarks, so she finally told her where to get off. For a foreign learner, this idiomatic meaning is not even exactly clear in context.

Jennifer Seidl and W. Mc Mordie (1978:6&7) state that It was earlier that we have to learn an idiom as a whole because we often cannot change any part of it. The idioms which cannot be changed at all are called fixed idioms. Some idioms are fixed in some of their parts but not in others. Some idioms allow only limited changes in the part which are not fixed. We can make this clear with an example. Take the idiom to give someone the cold shoulder. The idiom means to treat someone in a cold or unfriendly way’. We may ask if it is possible to say to give someone the ’cool’ or warm’ shoulder or to give someone ’a’ cold shoulder or to give a cold shoulder ‘to’ someone. Alternative possibilities are shown in this book by the mark. If this mark does not appear in the arrangement of the idiom, the idiom is fixed. The learner should note the alternative possibilities and use only these and no others. To give someone the cold shoulder is therefore a fixed idiom. Here are some more: to make a clean breast of it, which means ’to tell the truth about something. ’It can only change the sentence of the verb. The idiom to
take / have / enjoy forty winks allows a limited choice of verb but the pair forty winks is fixed. We cannot say 'fifty' winks. It cannot explain why this is wrong. It must accept the idiomatic peculiarities of the language and learn to handle them. Here are some more examples of idioms which are not fixed in all parts: to come to a bad / nasty / sticky / no good / untimely end; to keep a sharp / careful / watchful / professional eye on someone.

Jennifer Seidl and Mordie (1978:9) state that Another major difficulty is the learner does not know if an idiom is natural or appropriate in a certain situation. This can only be learnt by careful listening to native speakers or careful reading of English text which contain idioms. In order to help the learner with this difficulty, examples of usage in typical situations are given where it seems necessary. The learner should take careful note of these examples. The third major difficulty is that of fixed idiom and only partly fixed idioms, which has already been discussed. It is most important that the learner should be exact in his use of fixed idioms, as an inaccurate idiom means very little or even nothing at all to native speaker. Above all, remember that it is usually extremely unwise to translate idioms into English from one’s own native language.

Jennifer Seidl and Mordie state (1978:9) Most English idioms are used in English speech like any other phrase, clause or sentence, ie the word that is given the main stress (or accent) is the last noun (not pronoun), verb (not auxiliary verb), adjective or adverb in the phrase, clause or sentence. For example, in the idioms on the face of it, to take the cake and neither here nor there, the words face, cake and there carry the strong stress. However, in some idioms the word
that carries the strong stress is not the last word in that idiom. These idioms that have an ‘unpredictable’ stress pattern are given in this book the special stress mark’ in front of the syllable of the word that carries the stress. for example, in the idioms like a bull in a 'china shop’, a wild ‘goose chase, and a 'big shot,’ the stressed words are not, as one might expect (or ‘predict’), shop ,chase ,and shot , but 'china ,’ goose and ‘big therefore those’ unpredictably’ stressed words carry the stress mark.

Jennifer Seidl and Mordie (1978:9) state the slant mark / is used to show alternative words in idioms. For example, in to break fresh / new ground, the slant mark means that the idiom can be used in either of the forms to break fresh ground or to break new ground. The brackets are used to show optional words. For example, in on board (ship), the brackets mean that both the forms on board and on board ship can be used. Sometimes an idiom is given both a slant and brackets. For example, on (an / the) average means that any of the forms on average,on an average or on the average can be used.

2.2 Types of idoms

2.2.1 Particular words with special idiomatic uses

There are three groups of words in particular words with special idiomatic uses, they are: adjectives, nouns, and miscellaneous words such as all and how. (Seidl Jennifer/Mordie (1978:21).
A. Adjective with special idiomatic uses

**Dead**

Dead can mean many different things when it is used idiomatically. The basic meaning is “no longer living” *as in a dead body or dead flowers*. It also means that something has never had life, as in *dead matter*, e.g. a stone or metal.

**A dead language**

: one which is no longer spoken, e.g. Latin or Sanskrit.

**A dead letter**

: 1. letter which lies in the post office because the addressee cannot be found,

: 2. law which is no longer enforced.

**Flat**

: (to give someone) a flat denial an absolute, definite denial. (to give someone) a flat refusal to give an absolute, definite refusal.

**Good**

Good is an adjective which is used very widely in English and means many different things. It means “benevolent, or friendly’ in the following.

**A good deed**

: an act of kindness

**To do someone a good turn**

: to do someone a favour in order to help.

**Hard**

**Hard core**

: the centre or the most of important part of something.
High

High life; High living : luxurious and pleasurable living.

High noon : 12 o’clock in the middle of the day when the sun is at its highest.

Poor

Poor soil : not fertile, not good for growing.

Pretty (Informal) : fairly, Rather

Short

Short change : less money than the correct change one

Sorry

A sorry bargain : an unsatisfactory bargain.

A sorry fellow : a worthless or pitiful person.

Thick

Thick (informal, of a person) : stupid

Thick and fast many quickly : during the boxing match sharp blows fell thick and fast.

Thin

A thin audience : to have an unpleasant time.

To have a thin time : to have an unpleasant time.

B. Nouns with special idiomatic uses

End

To be at a loose end : to have nothing to do in order to occupy one’s time.
Hot
A hot line : a direct telephone line between the heads of governments

Mind
To keep one’s mind on something : to concentrate on it. The class are very restless because of the heat. They can’t keep their minds on their work.

Point
To be beside the point : to be not relevant to the matter

Way
To be in the way : to be causing an obstruction.

Word
Big words : boating

C. Miscellaneous words with particular idiomatic meanings

A. All
‘all the same’ : nevertheless, but, yet. I’m sure He’ll say yes, ‘but I should ask him first all the same.’

B. How
How about something : (informal) this is used to make a suggestion to someone, and to ask someone’s opinion about something. How about inviting Jane and Peter over
for dinner this evening? If you can’t come before lunch, how about 4 o’clock in the afternoon.

- One

**To be at one (with someone)**: to be in harmony with someone, to share the same view. *Sam and his wife are never at one with each other, no matter what the subject of discussion is.*

- Too

**To be one too many** (for someone): to be better than, to outwit someone. *I don’t think Jim will beat Peter at chess. Peter is one to many for him.*

- What

**To give someone what-for** (informal): to punish him. *Your father will give you what-for if he finds out what you’ve done!*

### 2.2.2 Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination

Idioms are consisting of some combinations of adjective and / or nouns. Seven different types of combination are given:

A. Pairs of Adjectives

B. Pairs of Noun

C. Collective Noun Phrases

D. Compound Adjectives
E. Adjective + Noun Phrase

F. Noun Phrase

G. Proper Names made up of an Adjective and a Noun

A. Pairs of adjectives

   English has many phrases which contain two adjectives joined together by and, but, and or. However, the order of the adjectives must not be changed, as it is fixed by usage. The following list includes the most frequently occurring pairs with examples of how they are typically used.

   Ancient and Modern is throughout history, both ancient and modern, men have been fond of waging war.

B. Pairs of Nouns

   There are a number of pairs of nouns in English which always occur together, and have a fixed order. It is not easy to explain why one noun always comes first and not the other. Long usage has established the order, which we must not change. Here is an example of some of the most frequent pairs.

   Alpha and Omega: The beginning and the end; The first and last; God.

C. Collective noun phrases

   There are several nouns which are idiomatically used when describing collections of certain things. We call these collective nouns. The learner is likely to have difficulty in deciding which is the usual way of describing many sheep or cows in English. The following list gives the conventional collective noun phrases. Animal etc A brood of chickens A swarm of bees
D. Compound Adjectives

Sometimes in English we find adjectives that are made up of a few words. These are particularly popular in colloquial English and in newspapers. The meaning in most cases is quite clear. These adjectives are always made up of hyphenated words. Here are some typical examples in current use.

A dog-in-the –manager policy: followed by a man who prevents others from enjoying something which is useless to himself or for which he has no interest.

E. Adjective + Noun phrases

We now look at idiomatic phrases that may cause difficulty to the learner because of their special meaning, which is independent of context. English is full of phrases of the kind a dark horse, an early bird, French leave, consisting of an adjective and a noun. Although the words of these phrases are easily understood by the learner, the total phrase is only readily understood by a native speaker, because long established usage has given the phrase a special meaning. The phrase are listed in alphabetical order of the adjectives. Phrases which have capital letters, eq The Emerald Isle, are grouped together.

Animal spirits (always plural) : the natural cheerfulnes and love of life associated with youth.

Blind date : an arranged social meeting of two persons who do not know each other

F. Noun Phrases

An apple of discord (formal) : the subject of envy or quarrel
The apple of one’s eye : Something or (more – usually someone who is very dear to one; an object of delight.

A bag of bones (informal) : A very thin person.

G. Proper names (adjective+Noun)

This list groups together proper names which are in the form adjective + noun, and which always appear in print with capital letters. The list does not include purely geographical names but special names for concepts, objects, places etc, which have special meaning or association in English and which cannot be guessed by the learner.

The Big four : The four major banks in Britain: Barclays, Lloyds, Midlandd, and National Westminster.

2. 2.3 Idioms with verbs and nouns that are used together

A. Verb+Noun collocations

Certain verbs are followed automatically by certain nouns (the grammatical objects the verbs). The verb may have different meanings in different collocations. For example: to bear fruit means ‘to produce fruit’ and to bear cold means ‘to endure cold.’ The following list gives verbs which commonly take certain nouns after them or which naturally go together with certain nouns. This will help the learner to know which nouns he can use together with which verbs. Explanations are provided for these collocations that are true idioms, i.e. whose meaning cannot be derived from the meanings of the individual word alone. In
nouns that are the grammatical object but also other idiomatic construction can be found. Preposition after verbs are dealt with: **To abandon**: ship, all hope, a plan; one’s wife and child.

**B. Noun+Verb collocations**

We now look at some nouns (mostly abstract nouns), which are typically followed by certain verbs or verbal phrases.

**An accident**

happens, occurs, takes place.

**C. Animal Cries**

- Apes: gibber
- Asses: bray
- Bears: growl

**2.2.4 Idiom with Prepositions and adverbs**

Prepositional Phrases

**A. Prepositions with nouns or noun phrase**

About

**About Six o’clock** *(ie approximately)*: A discussion about something *(ie concerning, on the theme of)*; to be about to do something, to be on the point of doing it. Above *To do something above board* without deception or secrecy; to be *above oneself* to be in high spirits; *to get above oneself* (informal) to be conceited; *to be above asking* to be too proud to ask, *to be above suspicion* too worthy, honest etc to be suspecte; *to marry above one’s
station to marry someone of a higher social standing to be above all / any meanness / pettiness / harshness etc not to possess any of these bad qualities.

**Phrase prepositions**

*preposition*(a/the)+**noun**+*preposition*

English has many phrases which are made up of *preposition + Noun + Preposition*, for example *to the satisfaction of*, *in response to*. While most of these do not cause difficulty and do not require explanation, others must be noted and distinguished carefully, as they are similar in form but different in meaning, for example: *with respect to*, *in respect of*, *in the face of*, *on the face of*. List (i) gives commonly used phrase preposition, most of which do not require explanation. List (ii) explains and exemplifies pairs that are similar in form but different meaning. *(i) Phrase prepositions: In accordance with On account of In addition to In agreement with In aid of *(II) Similar pairs of phrase prepositions, explained and exemplified In case of-in the case of In case of : When there is; in the event of. In case of emergency, dial 999!

In the case of : Considering; regarding. *The teacher said the essays were mostly very good, but in the case of Jane’s and Tom’s, there was still much room for improvement.*

**B. Particular difficulties with certain prepositions**

*In-into*

In modern usage the difference between *in* and *into* is becoming less clear, as *in* is often used where *into* was used in the past. *Into* is used where motion or
direction is expressed: \textit{the cat ran into the kitchen}. \textit{I looked into his bedroom but John wasn’t there.} Bill’s gone into the garden. \textit{Into} is often used after the verb to go. \textit{Into} also expresses a change of condition. He \textit{translated the sentence into Spanish}. \textit{If you let the milk stand, it will turn into curds}. \textit{I wish I could change water into wine.} He \textit{sorted the sticks into bundles}. \textit{In expresses} the place where something is or can be found. \textit{The cat is in the kitchen. John isn’t in his bedroom.} \textit{Into} cannot be used to express place, position or state if there is no movement involved. 5. Some phrases are fixed and should be learnt by heart. EQ: \textit{to fall in love to put in touch to set in motion}

\textbf{Adverbial Phrases}

\textit{Idiomatic phrases formed from two adverbs}. The phrase in this group are composed of two adverbs. It is important to note that the order of the two adverbs is fixed by usage and cannot be changed.

- Again and again : Repeatedly
- Everywhere : Far and near
- Back and forth : Once or many times
- Everywhere : Far and wide
- By and by (old fashioned) : After a while; later. \textit{By and by, the son began to realise the wisdom of his father’s advice.}

\textbf{2.2.5 Adjectives with preposition}

Preposition are a constant cause of difficulty to the learner, because there are no rules to govern their usage. They are especially difficult after adjectives
and participles, as there is no way of knowing which preposition follows unless the student has met the phrase before and has remembered it. Here, we give a list of adjectives and participles with the appropriate prepositions. Each adjective phrase is followed by an example which will help the learner to fix the correct preposition in his mind. It is stressed that the only profitable method of learning the appropriate prepositions is constant practice and use of them in context. This chapter also provides a useful list for quick reference.

Abhorrent

slavery is abhorrent to a humane man

Abounding in/with English

da language abounding with idiomatic expressions

Abreast of

it is important to keep abreast of the progress of technology

2.2.6 Verbs with prepositions and adverbial particles (Phrasal verbs)

Verb combinations with prepositions and particles are not necessarily idiomatic; of the idiomatic ones, some are more idiomatic than others. It is these “more idiomatic” combination. Any one combination may have several idiomatic meanings, depending on the words which precede and follow it, ie it’s collocations’. Take off provides a good example of this. Here are some of its possible collocations and meanings: the aircraft / plane / helicopter / pilot / passenger took off, ie left the ground the thief / boy / dog (persons or animals) took off, ie ran away, moved off in a hurry The sales / product / article / economy took off, ie began to make definite improvement or profit. Add up (informal) make sense, be logical. When the police found the murder weapon, the facts of the case
suddenly began to add up. *Break off* 1. Stop speaking. Mr jackson *broke off* in the middle of his speech because of shouts of protest from the audience. 2. Stop one’s work for break. Shall we *break off* for lunch and continue this afternoon?

### 2.2.7 Idioms with the verb TO BE

Many phrases in English are dependent on the verb TO BE and will not be found without it. Here is a selection of frequently used phrases, with To Be followed first by *noun or adjective phrases*, then with To be followed by *prepositional phrases*.

**A. TO BE + Noun/adjective phrases**

*To be the better/the worse for something* : to be in a better / worse condition because of it. *Your hair will be the better for a good wash!*

*To be/ Prepositional phrase To be + At*

*To be ’at it* (informal) : to be in the action of doing it. *I told Bill to stop talking, but he’s at it again!*

*To be + In*

‘*To be in the a’* : to be uncertain, to be not definite.

### 2.2.8 Idioms with common verbs

**Break**

*To break an appointment* : to fail to keep it

**Come**

*To come clean* (informal) : to tell the truth, admit wrong doings.
2.2.9 Idioms with less common verb

Idioms with verbs which are used less frequently are listed in alphabetical order.

To affect ignorance (of something) : to pretend not to know (about it)

To beat the air : to make efforts that are in vain

2.2.10 Idioms from special situations and categories

A. Idioms from special situations

Banking

You open and close a bank account. You put money into an account, ie you deposit money at a bank, or you draw money out (of an account). You can have a current account for money that you want to use at any time.

Business

A City man is, Therefore an who is engaged in commerce or banking and finance.

Wall Street

Is the American Money market.

Buying and Selling

To buy something on hire purchase / on the Hp (informal) on the never-never to buy it on credit and pay for it by weekly or monthly instalments, called deferred payments.

Health, illness, death

If a person is in good health, we can say of him:
He is in good / robust health; he is / looks the picture of health; he feels well; he fells on top of the world; he’s never felt better; he is in the pink, he’s in a good shape

(ie physically fit). If a person is not good health, we can say of him:

He’s not feeling well, he’s not feeling( quite) up to the mark, he’s feeling under the water, he’s in poor/ ill health.

You go on holiday

(Us vacation) by air, by boat, by train, by car etc.

Politics and government

(The following expression are relevant to politics and governement in great Britain.)

The Commons: The house commons or Lower House of Parliament. It represents the whole population which is entitled to vote.

Telephoning

Other idiomatic expression for to telephone someone are:

To ring someone, to ring someone up, to give someone a ring.

B. Idioms from special categories

Animals

(i) Idioms containing animal names

To have a bee in one’s bonnet : to be continually occupied with or obsessed by one idea. Colours.

Black

To beat someone black and blue : to hit him so that he has many bruises.
Parts of body

Arm

To keep someone at arm’s length: to avoid becoming friendly with him

Time

To be on time: to be punctual.

2.2.11 Idioms of comparison

A. Comparison with Adjective

As black as soot: These three are used of something dirty, for example, a child’s face, hands, clothes, etc after play.

B. Comparisons with verbs

Here is a short list of comparing using verbs. They are used often, but in informal speech only.

To be off like a shot: run or walk away very quickly

To come down on someone like a ton of bricks: reprimand or criticise him severely and sharply

To drink like a fish: drink large quantities of alcohol.

2.2.12 Proverbs

Proverbs and proverbial expressions are still very much alive in every-day English, and our daily conversations would seem rather dull without them. Proverbs express in few words a truth which relates to everyday experience. We can find proverbs which fit any human situation and this gives them general applications. Proverbs are used to give a word of advice or warning, or a wise general comment on situation, and they do this in a precise, poignant style which
makes them easy to remember and use. There are many hundreds of proverbs and proverbial saying, some in much wider use than others. The proverbs are listed alphabetically according to the first main word (ie not a or the). Reference is also made to other proverbs which are parallel or opposite in meaning.

a. **Absence makes the heart grow fonder**: People are parted for a time, they end to appreciate each other more.

b. **All good things come to an end**: pleasure lasts for ever

c. **All roads lead to Rome**: There are many ways of reaching the same aim or obtaining the same results
3. The Analysis

The data described in the Nicholas Sparks’ Novel are all idioms used in the novel. The data described based on the two problems from chapter 1 to chapter 3. First, the meaning of idiom found in A walk to remember novel. The second to find out the most dominant type of Idioms used in A walk to remember novel. The writer describes the meaning and the types of idioms found in Nicholas Sparks’ novel. After describing all idioms in the Nicholas Sparks’ novel, the writer separates them into its type. The writer also explains the meaning and the function of each idiom one by one. At last, she shows them in the data and then comes to the conclusion to find out most dominant idioms.

3.1 Idioms verbs with prepositions and adverbial particles (Phrasal Verb)

Jennifer Seidl and Mordie (1974:113) state Verb combinations with preposition or adverbial paricle results in a separate unit of meaning, which may be highly idiomatic. Any one combination have several idiomatic meanings, depending on the words which precede and follow. Phrasal Verb is a verb combined with an adverb or a preposition. Some example idioms verbs with prepositions from the Novels A walk to remember are:

(1) The air *smelled of* pine, salt, and sea a scent unique to the carolinas. (p.1)

The air *smell* pine, salt, and sea a scent unique to the carolinas (p.1)

The idiom *smelled of* as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Smelled* is a verb followed *of* as a preposition.

(2) I had decorate the gym and **clean up** the next day. (p.33)
I had decorate the gym and **removing things that are considered bad form a place** next day. (p.33)

The idiom *clean up* is defined as idiom with preposition, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Clean* is a verb followed *up* as a preposition.

(3) They **went by** names like the Fellowship Hall Christian (p.2)
They **pass** names like the Fellowship Hall Christian. (p.2)

The idiom *went by* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Went* is a verb followed *by* as a preposition.

(4) Every year they **put on** their christmas pageant at the Beaufort Playhouse (p.2)
Every year they **held** their christmas pageant at the Beaufort playhouse. (p.2)

The idiom *put on* is defined as phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Put* is a verb followed *on* as a preposition.

(5) He didn’t want to **keep on** performing. (p.3)
He didn’t to **continue** performing (p.3)

The idiom *keep on* is defined as phrasal verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Keep* is a verb followed *on* as a preposition.

(6) He’d finally **head off** again (p. 5)
He’d finally **frustrated** again. (p. 5)

The idiom *head off* is defined as phrasal verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Head* is a verb followed *off* as a preposition.
She’d **cut out** from an old catalog (p. 6)
She’d *out* from an old catalog. (p.6)
The idiom *cut out* is defined as idiom verb with prepostion, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Cut* is a verb followed *out* as a preposition.

He **comes across** a strange woman (p. 6)
He *meet* a strange woman (p.6)
The idiom *come across* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Come* is a verb followed *across* as a adverbial particles.

He’ll find what he’s **looking for** (p.7)
He’ll find what he’s *expect*. (p.7)
The idiom *looking for* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Looking* is a verb followed *for* as a preposition.

When he **looks in** the water (p.7)
When he *makes a short visit* to the waters place (p.7)
The idiom *looks in* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Looks* is a verb followed *in* as adverbial particles.

He **breaks down** and cries right there. (p.7)
He *failures of a relationship* and cries right there (p.7)
The idiom *breaks down* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial phrase. *Breaks* is a verb followed *down* as adverbial particles.
(12) The play sold out every year it was performed. (p.7)

The play tickets have been sold. (p.7)

The idiom sold out is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. Sold is a verb followed out as adverbial particles.

(13) The person was supposed to fill in the city name where she live (p.9)

person was supposed to give information the city name where she lived (p.9)

The idiom fill in is defined as idiom verb with preposition, because there is a verb followed by preposition. Fill is a verb followed in as a preposition.

(14) The guy could kiss the the ugliest babies known to mankind and still come up with something nice to say. (p.11)

The guy could kiss the ugliest babies known to mankind and still removed with something nice to say (p.11).

The idiom come up is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. Come is a verb followed up as adverbial particles.

(15) One time a lady showed up with a kid in a wheelchair (p.11)

One time a lady appear with a kid in a wheelchair (p.11)

The idiom showed up is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. Showed is a verb followed up as adverbial particles.

(16) All that small stuff that adds up to quite a bit before adulthood. (p.12)
All that small stuff that can be estimated to quite a bit before adulthood. (p.12)

The idiom adds up is defined as Phrasal Verb, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. adds is a verb followed up as adverbial particles.

(17) Me and my friends might sneak out late (p. 13)

Me and my friends trying to avoid being seen late. (p. 13)

The idiom sneak out is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. sneak is a verb followed out as adverbial particles.

(18) The bank wasn’t the only building that had mysteriously burned down. (p.15)

The bank wasn’t the only building that had mysteriously burn. (p.15)

The idiom burned down is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. Burned is a verb followed down as adverbial particles.

(19) I thought it would be a blow-off class, especially when compared with my other option. (p.17)

I thought it would be not deliberately class, especially when compared with my other option. (p.17)

The idiom blow-off is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. blow is a verb followed off as a preposition.

(20) It seemed like a sure thing, and when I signed up for it. (p.17)
It seemed like a sure thing, and when I **register** for it. (p.17)

The idiom *signed* up is defined as idiom Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Sign* is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(21) So Miss Garber **brings up** the Christmas play and tells everyone that Jamie Sullivan is going to be angel that year. (p.19)

So Miss Garber **present** the Christmas play and tells everyone that Jamie Sullivan is going to be angel that year. (p. 19).

The idiom *brings up* is defined as Phrasal verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Brings* is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(22) She was **gunning for** Hegbert in a romantic sort of way (p.19)

She was **blame** Hegbert in a romantic sort of way. (p.19)

The idiom *gunning for* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Gunning* is a verb followed *for* as a preposition.

(23) **“Stand up** Jamie,” she said. (p.20)

**“Standing** Jamie,” she said. (p.20).

The idiom *stand up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Stand* is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(24) I spent a lot of time **hanging out** with her in my spare time. (p. 20)

I spent a lot of time **out** with her in my spare time. (p.20)
The idiom *hanging out* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Hanging* is a verb followed *out* as a preposition.

(25) She **ended up** marrying (p. 21)

She **didn’t intend** marrying. (p.21)

The idiom *ended up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed adverbial particles. *Ended* is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(26) She’d always worn her hair in tight bun, without a stitch of **make up** on her face. (p. 21)

She’d always worn her hair in tight bun, without a stitch of **cosmetic** on her face (p.21)

The idiom **make up** is defined as idiom Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. **Make** is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(27) She’d eventually **grow out of** it, but she never had. (p. 21)

She’d eventually **become adult**, but she never had. (p.21)

The idiom **grow out** is defined as idiom Phrasal Verb, because there is a verb followed by preposition. **Grow** is a verb followed *out* as a preposition.

(28) He **take off** his eyeglasses and wipe them with his handkerchief. (p. 23).

He **leave** his eyeglasses and wipe them with hia handkerchief. ( p.23)

The idiom **take off** is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. **Take** is a verb followed *off* as a preposition.

(29) I was **sitting on** a loose wire or something ( p. 25)
I was taken a loose wire or something (p.25)

The idiom *sitting on* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Sitting* is a verb followed *on* as a preposition.

(30) **We were sitting down** for dinner (p. 28)

We were **sitting in the chair** for dinner (p.28)

The idiom *sitting down* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *sitting* is a verb followed *down* as adverbial particles.

(31) She **winked at** me. (p.28)

She **Pretend** to me. (p.28)

The idiom *winked at* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Keep* is a verb followed *on* as a preposition.

(32) I’d **grown up** pretty much with out him. (p.29)

I’d **mature** pretty much without him. (p.29)

The idiom *grown up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *grown* is a verb followed *up* as a preposition.

(33) My father **put down** his fork, a bite of his pork chop still on the tines. (p.29)

My father **remark** his fork, a bite of his pork chop still on the tines. (p.29)

The idiom *put down* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Put* is a verb followed *down* as adverbial particles.

(34) Every week for the rest of the year, **dreaming up** themes for school dances or trying to decide what colors the streamer should be. (p.29)
Every week for the rest of the year, an idea themes for school dances or trying to decide what colors the streamer should be. (p.29)

The idiom *dreaming up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles, *dreaming* is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(35) I didn’t think that any of those things would really **stand out** on a college application (p.30)

I didn’t think that any of those things would really **to be noticeable** on a college application (p.30).

The idiom *stand out* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Stand* is a verb followed **out** as a preposition.

(36) Just before school **let out** for the summer. (p.32)

Just before school **come to an end** for the summer. (p.32)

The idiom *let out* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Let* is a verb followed **out** as a preposition. (p.34)

(37) If I lived a hundred years, I’d never **live that down**. (p.34)

If I lived a hundred years, I’d never **forgetting the bitterness dealing with someone**. (p.34)

The idiom *live that down* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Live* is a verb followed **down** as adverbial particles.

(38) He wouldn’t even **wait for** an answer. (p.35)

He wouldn’t even give **an amusing** answer. (p.35)
The idiom *wait for* is defined as Phrasal verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Wait* is a verb followed *for* as a preposition.

(39) He’d **stand off** on one side with me all night long. (p.35)

He’d **no agreement** on one side with me all night long. (p.35)

The idiom *stand off* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Stand* is a verb followed *off* as a preposition.

(40) A few of us had tried to **get out** of school using that excuse, too, but Jamie was the only one who ever got away with it. (p.37)

A few of us had tried to **leave** of school using that excuse, too, but Jamie was the only one who ever got away with it. (p.37)

The idiom *get out* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Get* is a verb followed *out* as a preposition.

(41) Then a cramp **set in** Pretty soon all I could do was walk (p. 38)

Then a cramp is **to begin** Pretty soon all I could do was walk (p.38)

The idiom *set in* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Set* is a verb followed *in* as a preposition.

(42) Though her hair was still **pulled up** into a bun, she looked more casual than she did. (P.39)

Though her hair was still **full over** bun, she looked more casual than she did. (p.39)

The idiom *pulled up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Pulled* is a verb followed *up* as a preposition.
(43) After I showered I put on my best suit, swung by the florist to **pick up** Jamie’s corsage (p.47)

After I showered I put on my best suit, swung by the florist to **collect of noun** Jamie’s corsage. (P.47)

The idiom *pick up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Pick* is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(44) I was **running out of things after that**. (p. 49)

I was **expire of the things after that**. (p. 49)

The idiom *running out of things after that* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Running* is a verb followed *out* as adverbial particles.

(45) She loved the decoration, I’d helped **put up** (p.53)

She loved the decoration, I’d helped **to do it** (P.53)

The idiom *put up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Put* is a verb followed *up* as adverbial particles.

(46) She needed some help **bringing in** the groceries (p. 57)

She needed some help **a particular job** the groceries (p. 57)

The idiom *bringing in* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Bring* is a verb followed *in* as a preposition.

(47) I didn’t exactly **spell it out** for her.

I didn’t exactly **a simple way** for her.
The idiom *spell it out* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Spell* is a verb followed *out* as a preposition.

(48) It turns out that it wasn’t the last we *saw off* either Lew or Angela that evening. (p.58)

It turns out that it wasn’t the last we *accompany to the place of departure* either Lew or Angela that evening. (p.58)

The idiom *saw off* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Saw* is a verb followed *off* as adverbial particles.

(49) She *threw up* all over in the ladies’rest room.

She *vomits food* all over in the ladies’rest room.

The idiom *threw up* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Threw* is a verb followed *up* as a preposition.

(50) The only option was to clean her up and take her home before the teachers *found out about it*. (p.59)

The only option was to clean her up and take her home before the teachers *discover that someone has done wrong*. (p.59)

The idiom *found out about idiom* is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by preposition. *Found* is a verb followed *out* as a preposition.

(51) I think she believed that the little lead-up to the question probably had to do with someone else asking her. (p.43)

I think she believed that the little *signify* probably had to do with someone else asking her. (p. 43)
The idiom *lead-up to the question* is defined as idiom verb with adverbial particles, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Lead* is a verb followed *up to the question* as adverbial particles.

(52) I’d just had with Hegbert **running through my mind to you.** (p.52)

I’d just had with Hegbert my thought that always occurred to you. (p.52)

The idiom **running through my mind to you** is defined as Phrasal Verbs, because there is a verb followed by adverbial particles. *Running* is a verb followed **through my mind to you** as adverbial particles.

### 3.2 The particular words with special idiomatic uses

There are three groups of words in particular words with special idiomatic uses, they are: adjectives, nouns, and miscellaneous words such as all and how. (Seidl Jennifer and Mordie (1978:21).

Here are examples of adjective with special idiomatic uses:

(1) The situation **pretty much** spoke for itself. (p.61)

The situation **almost** spoke for itself. (p. 61)

The idiom **pretty much** is defined as adjective with special idiomatic uses, because there is a adjective followed by special idiomatic uses. **Pretty** is a adjective followed **much is special idiomatic uses.**

(2) It was usually a pretty **good time**. (p.33)

It was usually a pretty **in pleasure.** (p.33)

The idiom **good time** is defined as adjective with special idiomatic uses, because there is a adjective followed by special idiomatic uses. **Good** is a adjective followed **Time is special idiomatic uses.**
We all knew he was **deadly serious**, and we assumed Jamie felt the same way. (p.59)

We all knew he was **really mean**, and we assumed Jamie felt the same way. (p.59)

The idiom *deadly serious* is defined as adjective with special idiomatic uses, because there is a adjective followed by special idiomatic uses.

Deadly is a adjective followed *serious is special idiomatic uses.

Some example of nouns with special idiomatic uses:

1. The play didn’t exactly tell you *in the end* (p.3)
   The play didn’t exactly tell you *eventually*. (p.3)
   The idiom *in the end* is defined as adjective with special idiomatic uses, because there is a adjective followed by special idiomatic uses.
   Some examples of miscellaneous words:

2. I started flipping through the pages *one by one* (p.33)
   I started flipping through the pages *separately and in order* (p.33)
   The idiom *one by one* is defined Miscellaneous words with particular idiomatic meaning, because there is Miscellaneous word followed by particular idiomatic meaning. *One* is a Miscellaneous words followed by *particular idiomatic uses.

3. His body looked *all out of* proportion (p. 34)
   His body looked *done* proportion. (p.34)
   The idiom *all out of* is defined Miscellaneous words with particular idiomatic meaning, because there is Miscellaneous word followed by
particular idiomatic meaning. All is a Miscellaneous words followed by out of is a particular idiomatic uses.

3.3 Idioms with preposition and adverbs

Phrases which begin with a preposition and phrases which consist of two adverbs. Verbs with typically go together with the prepositional phrase are indicated. Prepositional phrase which are used with any typical, suitable verb and not only particular verbs are preceded by to do something. There are two groups of words in Idioms with preposition and adverbs, they are: Prepositional phrase, and Adverbial Phrase.

Some of examples Prepositional Phrase found in the novel A walk to remember, are:

(1) Believe me, I went back and forth for a while. (p.36)
Believe me, I went back and forth for a period of time. (p.36)
The idiom for a while is defined prepositional phrase, because there is preposition followed by phrase. For is a Preposition followed by a while of is a phrase. (p.36)

(2) In addition to his belief that fornicators were destined to clean the urinals in hell. (p.10)
Another person his belief that fornicators were destined to clean the urinals in hell. (p.10)
The idiom in addition to is defined prepositional phrase, because there is preposition followed by phrase. In is a Preposition followed by addition to is a phrase
(3) She was always in charge of one fun-raiser or another (p. 23)

She always given a job one fun-raiser or another (p. 23)

The idiom in charge of is defined prepositional phrase, because there is preposition followed by phrase. In is a Preposition followed by charge of is a Phrase.

Some examples Adverbial phrase are:

(1) It was far and away the most popular denomination around (p.2)

It was much better the most popular denomination around (p.2)

The idiom far and away is defined Adverbial phrase, because there is adverbial followed by phrase. Far and away are composed of two adverbs

(2) By the way, then they stop at an orphanage to see some kids. (p.6)

Incidentally, then they stop at an orphanage to see some kids (p.6)

The idiom by the way is defined Adverbial phrase, because there is Adverbial followed by phrase. by the way are composed of two adverbs.

(3) He looking back and forth. (p.33)

He looking confused. (p.33)

(4) He’d lean against the hood of his Thunderbird. (p.32)

He’d rest on the hood of his Thunderbird. (p.32)

The idiom lean against is defined Adverbial phrase, because there is Adverbial followed by phrase. Lean against their distance are composed of two adverbs.
Most of my friends kept their distance and Jamie didn’t have many friends to begin with, so we spent most of our time alone. (p.53)

Most of my friends do not have a nature friendly and Jamie didn’t have many friends to begin with, so we spent most of our time alone. (p.53)

The idiom kept their distance is defined Adverbial phrase, because there is Adverbial followed by phrase. Kept their distance are composed of two adverbs.

### 3.4 Idioms from special categories

Idiom from special categories consists of animals, colours and part of body and time.

Some examples are:

1. I should keep my eye on her (p.56)
   
   I should keep attention on her (p.56)
   
   The idiom keep my eye on is defined idioms from special categories. Because eye is a special categories in idiom.

2. Old Hegbert would probably had a heart attack. (p.22)
   
   Old Hegbert would probably had heart stops working normally. (p.22)
   
   The idiom heart attack is defined idioms from special categories. Because heart is a special categories in idiom.

3. I reckon he thought it would be a good learning experience before the seniors headed off to college and came face to face with all fornicators. (p.8)
I reckson he thought it would be a good learning experience before the seniors out to college and came \textbf{dealing} with all fornicators. \textit{(p.8)}

The idiom is defined idioms from special categories. \textit{Because face is a special categories in idiom.}

\textbf{3.5 Idioms of comparison}

Most comparison are used with adjectives or verb. Some comparisons are used in typical situations and therefore easy to remember and use correctly. Others can be used in many different situations and appy to many things.

Some examples are:

1. His hair was \textbf{as white as those bunnies you} \textit{(p.3)}

   His hair \textbf{white like his rabbit.} \textit{(p.3)}

   The idiom as white as those bunnies you is defined idioms from comparison with adjective. Because \textit{as} is comparison and \textit{white} is adjective.

\textbf{3.6 Adjective with preposition}

Preposition are difficulty to the learners, because there are no rules to govern their usage. They are especially difficult after adjectives, as there is no way of knowing which preposition follows unless the learner has met the phrase before and has remembered it. Each adjective phrase is followed by an example which will help the learners to fix the correct preposition in they mind.

Here, some examples of adjective with the preposition:

(1) \textbf{Due to} it’s popularity. \textit{(p.7)}

   \textbf{Because} it’s popularity. \textit{(p.7)}
The idiom *due to* is defined as idioms adjective with preposition.

(2) They knew it was **based on** something that happened in real life, which gave it special meaning. (p.17)

They knew it was **popularity** something that happened in real life, which gave it special meaning. (p.17)

Idiom *based on* is defined idiom adjective with preposition.

### 3.7 Idiom with common verb.

Idiom with common verb listed typical nouns that are the grammatical objects of certain verbs. In contrast, this idiom gives the idiomatic uses of the most commonly used verbs in English, when they are followed by all types of words, not only noun as objects.

Some examples are:

(1) You have to promise that you won’t **fall in love** with me. (p.44)

You have to promise that you won’t **like** with me. (p.44)

Idiom *fall in love* is defined idiom with common verb.

(2) **Getting drunk** was a big deal back then. (p.59)

**A person boozy** was a big deal back then. (p.59)

Idiom *getting drunk* is defined idiom with common verb.

So after the writer analyze this novel the most dominant Idiom used in the Novel *A walk to remember* was Idiom as verb with preposition and adverbial phrase (Phrasal Verb).
4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

(1) The meaning of Idioms found in the novel A walk to remember cannot be interpreted word by word but they must be looked at the context or relationship to the overall sentence. Idioms are expressions that are not obvious from the individual words. So to interpret every idioms in this novel, the writer looks at every context to the overall sentence.

(2) The Functions of Idioms found in the Novel A walk to remember are:
   a) Idiom verb with preposition and adverbial particles (Phrasal Verbs)
   b) Idiom as the particular words with special idiomatic uses
   c) Idioms with preposition and adverbs
   d) Idioms from special categories
   e) Idioms of comparison
   f) Idiom Adjective with preposition
   g) Idiom with common verb.

(3) There are 52 Idiom verbs with preposition, 2 idioms verbs with adverbial particles, 6 idiom as particular word with special idiomatic uses, 8 idiom with preposition and adverb, 3 idiom from special categories, 1 idiom of comparison, 2 idioms adjective with preposition and 2 idioms with common verb.

   So the most dominant idiom found in Nicholas Sparks’ novel is Idiom verb with preposition and adverbial particles (Phrasal Verb)
4.2 Suggestion

(1) The writer hopes by reading this paper, the readers know about idiom, can interpret idioms properly, and the writer hopes the reader knows the kind of idioms. The writer hopes by reading this paper, the reader knows how to use idioms in English.

(2) The writer welcomes constructive criticism from the reader for the better improvement in the next writing in the future.
REFERENCES


Nicholas Sparks is one of the world’s most beloved storytellers. All of his books have been New York Times bestsellers, with over 100 million copies sold worldwide, in more than 50 languages, including over 65 million copies in the United States alone. Sparks wrote one of his best-known stories, The Notebook, over a period of six months at age 28. It was published in 1996 by Warner Books. He followed with the novels Message in a Bottle (1998), A Walk to Remember (1999), The Rescue (2000), A Bend in the Road (2001), Nights in Rodanthe (2002), The Guardian (2003), The Wedding (2003), True Believer (2005) and its sequel, At First Sight (2005), Dear John (2006), The Choice (2007), The Lucky One (2008), The Last Song (2009), Safe Haven (2010), The Best of Me (2011), and The Longest Ride (2013), as well as the 2004 non-fiction memoir Three Weeks With My Brother, co-written with his brother Micah. His eighteenth novel, See Me, was published on October 13, 2015. The Choice, Sparks’s eleventh film adaptation and on which he served as a Producer, opened in February 5, 2016. Including last year’s The Longest Ride, along with The Best of Me, Safe Haven, The Lucky One, Message in a Bottle, A Walk to Remember, The Notebook, Nights in Rodanthe, Dear John and The Last Song, adaptations of Nicholas Sparks novels have a cumulative worldwide gross of over three-quarters of a billion dollars. In 2012, Sparks and his publishing agent and creative partner Theresa Park, launched Nicholas Sparks Productions, with Park as President of Production. A film adaptation of The Choice, which Lionsgate will release in February, is the first independent feature from NSP.
It stars Benjamin Walker and Teresa Palmer, and is directed by Ross Katz, with a screenplay adaptation by Bryan Sipe. Sparks and Theresa Park partnered with Peter Safran to produce and finance the film. A film version of *The Guardian* is also in development, as is a film based on football hall of famer Gayle Sayers’s life and memoir. Not only a film, but also a television production company, NSP currently have an overall deal with Warner Brothers Television and is developing a new slate of projects including a musical series, several comedies, a dark family cable drama, and a Young Adult book series for ABC Family. Most recently, the CW Network announced that it is developing a series based on Sparks’s bestselling 1996 novel (and the 2004 New Line sleeper hit film) *The Notebook*. The project is a Nicholas Sparks Productions in association with Warner Bros. Television. Sparks will serve as an executive producer on the project along with Theresa Park. Todd Graff is the writer and executive producer. Sparks lives in North Carolina. He contributes to a variety of local and national charities, and is a major contributor to the Creative Writing Program (MFA) at the University of Notre Dame, where he provides scholarships, internships, and a fellowship annually. He co-founded The Epiphany School in New Bern, North Carolina in 2006. As a former full scholarship athlete (he still holds a track and field record at the University of Notre Dame) he also spent four years coaching track and field athletes at the local public high school. In 2009, the team he coached at New Bern High School set a World Junior Indoor Record in the 4 x400 meter, in New York. The record still stands.
Summary Novel “A Walk To Remember”

The story starts with a prologue from Landon Carter at age 57. The remainder of the story takes place when Landon is a 17-year-old high school senior. Landon lives in the small, religious town of Beaufort, North Carolina. His father is a genial, charismatic congressman. His father is not around very much, as he lives in Washington, D.C. Landon is more reclusive, which causes some tension in their relationship. Landon's father pressures him into running for class president. His best friend, Eric Hunter, who is the most popular boy in school, helps him and, to his surprise, Landon wins the election. As student body president, Landon is required to attend the school dance with a date. He asks many girls, but none are available. That night, he looks through his yearbook, trying to find an acceptable date. Since nobody else seems to be available, Landon reluctantly asks Jamie Sullivan, the daughter of Hegbert Sullivan, the Beaufort church minister, who accepts his invitation. While Jamie is very religious and carries a Bible with her wherever she goes, Landon (one of the popular students) is reluctant to go to the dance with someone like her. When Landon is threatened by Lew, Jamie comes to Landon's aid, to his appreciation. At the end of the night, he admits she was the best date possible. A few days later, Jamie asks Landon to participate in the school's production of *The Christmas Angel*. While Landon is not very enthusiastic about participating, he agrees to it anyway. Jamie, on the other hand, could not be happier about her new cast mate. Landon knows that if his friends learn about his role in the play, he will be teased relentlessly. One day at rehearsal, Jamie asks if Landon will walk her home, after which it becomes routine. A couple of days later, Eric mocks the couple during their walk home and Landon becomes truly embarrassed to be with Jamie. Meanwhile, Landon continues to learn about all the people and organizations Jamie spends her time helping, including an orphanage. Landon and Jamie visit the orphanage one day to discuss a possible showing of *The Christmas Angel* but their proposal is quickly rejected by Mr. Jenkins. When Jamie and Landon were waiting to meet Mr. Jenkins, she tells Landon that all she wants in the future is to get married in a church full of people and to have her father walk her down the aisle. While Landon thinks this is a strange wish, he accepts it. In truth, he is beginning to enjoy his time with her. One day, while they are walking home, Landon yells at Jamie and he tells her that he is not friends with her. The next day at the first show of *The Christmas Angel*, Jamie enters the stage dressed as the angel, making Landon simply utter his line, "You're beautiful," meaning it for the first time. Following that, Jamie asks Landon if he would go around town and retrieve the jars containing money collected for the orphans' Christmas presents. When Landon collects the jars, there is only $55.73, but when he gives the money to Jamie, there is $247. Jamie buys gifts for the orphanage, and Landon and Jamie spend Christmas Eve there. Jamie's Christmas gift to Landon is her deceased mother's Bible. As they get in the car to go home, Landon realizes his true feelings for her. "All I could do is wonder how I'd ever fallen in love with a girl
like Jamie Sullivan." He invites her to his house for Christmas dinner. The next day Landon visits Jamie at her house, where they share their first kiss on her porch. Afterward, Landon asks Hegbert if they can go to Flavin's, a local restaurant, on New Year's Eve. While Hegbert initially refuses, after Landon declares his love for Jamie, Hegbert allows it. On New Year's Jamie and Landon go to dinner, where they share their first dance. A couple of weeks later, Landon tells Jamie that he is in love with her. To his surprise, Jamie replies by insisting that he cannot be. In response, Landon demands an explanation, and Jamie reveals that she is dying of leukemia. The following Sunday, Hegbert announces to his congregation that his daughter is dying. Jamie does not return to school the following Monday and that it is eventually learned that she is too ill and will never return to school. While they are having dinner at Landon's house, Jamie tells Landon, "I love you, too," for the first time. A couple weeks later, Eric and Margaret visit Jamie's house, where they apologize for ever being rude to her. Eric gives Jamie the $400 that he collected for the orphanage. Jamie refuses to stay at the hospital, because she wants to die at home. In turn, Landon's father helps to provide Jamie the best equipment and doctors so she can spend the rest of her life at home. This gesture helps to mend the gap between father and son. One day, while sitting next to Jamie while she sleeps, Landon comes up with an idea. He runs to the church to find Hegbert and asks him for permission to marry Jamie. While Hegbert is reluctant, his refusal to deny Landon's request is seen by Landon as approval. Landon runs back to Jamie's side and asks, "Will you marry me?" Landon and Jamie are married in a church full of people. Although she was weak and was in a wheelchair, she insisted on walking down the aisle so that her father could give her away which was part of her dream. Landon remembers thinking "It was...the most difficult walk anyone ever had to make. In every way, a walk to remember." When they reach the front of the church, Hegbert says, "I can no more give Jamie away than I can give away my heart. But what I can do is let another share in the joy that she has always given me." Hegbert has had to experience so much pain in his life, first losing his wife, now knowing his only child will soon be gone, too. The book ends with Landon 40 years later at age 57. He still loves Jamie and wears her ring. He finishes the story by saying, "I now believe, by the way, that miracles can happen."